THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1833. NUMBER 81.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞ N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continne to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT, PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley*, where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

TEA AND INDIGO.

ON CONSIGNMENT, 10 chests Y. H. Tea; 2 seroons Indigo. Offered somewhat below the market price, to effect speedy sales.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

May 24—6t

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,
Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly till sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6 —tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or

WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable erms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833—tf

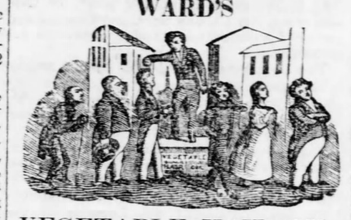
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,

C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,

C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

Nos. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.

May 28, 1833—1m

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞ A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞ Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.*) Yearly subscribers to commence with No. 1.

*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN,

AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

It will be the aim of the conductor of this Journal, to furnish a work that shall please, instruct, and elevate the female character. The aid of several literary ladies and gentlemen, eminently qualified for the object, is secured.

☞ All articles admitted into this Gazette, will be subjected to the criticisms of a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, and paid for according to their merits. A premium of $50 will be given for the best *Essay on Women*, not exceeding 10 common octavo pages.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York. Essays for the premium must be forwarded in all June next. The first number will be issued in May inst.

☞ Editors generally, post masters, and others, are desired to act as agents, and forward subscriptions on the above terms. The Journal will not be sent to a distance without the money is forwarded.

☞ The above works will each be published, monthly and simultaneously, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Boston, at *twelve and a half cents* per number, payable on delivery, or at *one dollar twenty five cents per annum*, payable on subscribing. Distant subscribers will be invariably required to pay in advance. Any person remitting $10, post paid, shall be entitled to ten copies of either publication ordered, or $20 enclosed will ensure the forwarding of both. Any person remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent.

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC,

New Series, for 1834; Greatly Improved.—Porter's Family Almanac of Health—Hygiene—Medicine—Eating and Drinking to Live—Law—Family Instruction—Wealth, or Art of Money Getting: embracing Calculations for all parts of the United States—the most important Rules of Health—Rules for the Prevention of Disease—Rules for the Cure of Diseases—Rules for the Use of Medicines—Rules for Dressing and Curing Wounds—Law relative to Matrimony—Parent and Child—Property—Slander, &c. &c., and Family Instruction: With a great variety of curious, valuable, and entertaining knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of mankind.

This publication will present, every year, a large amount of matter, of inestimable value to *both sexes—old and young*, so familiarized, that families, for the trifling cost of 12 1-2 cents, once in twelve months, may be put in possession of truths, facts, and laws, relative to the management and government of the *body* and mind, and an understanding of civil rights, enabling them to grow up with an intimate knowledge of those things, which, if duly practised, will ensure them GOOD HEALTH, (*ninety nine of a hundred earthly blessings, and without which no one can truly enjoy life,*) happiness—A COMPETENT FORTUNE—AND A LONG LIFE TO ENJOY IT.

☞ Published yearly by subscription, at 12 1-2 cents, simultaneously in the same places as the two preceding publications. To appear in July next. Persons wishing the work will do well to leave their names with post masters, and merchants, who will have the opportunity, in going or sending to the above places, to procure it. Letters enclosing money, and addressed to the Editor, in New York, will meet with due attention. The Almanac will be carefully put up and sent to any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise.

*** *Agents will be allowed a liberal commission.*

May 14, 1833.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *M'Kee & Graham*, Hatters, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons, indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, who will be found at the old stand, in the Diamond, and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same for settlement.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

June 14, 1833—6mo.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the extensive Hat Manufacturing Establishment of M'Kee & Graham, and will continue the business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

M'Lain, King & M'Cord,

At the old establishment, No. 16 Diamond. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the best and most fashionable Beaver, Castor Roram, and Wool Hats, *which they will warrant.*

Also, a general assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, which they will dispose of, on the most favorable terms. Orders from a distance, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN M'LAIN,
H. D. KING,
JOHN D. M'CORD.

June 14, 1833—6m.

We take pleasure in recommending to our former customers, Messrs. M'Lain, King & M'Cord, our successors, who, we believe, from their knowledge in the business, will afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public that his establishment has been rebuilt, and that he is now prepared to manufacture *HAT BODIES, on an Improved Plan,* Which, he confidently believes, will give satisfaction to all who may try them.

Said Factory is situated on Water street, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, a few rods above the Canal, and adjoining the Foundry of M'Clurg, Pratt & Co.

The price for forming and hardening is *eleven dollars* per hundred.

Wool will be taken in payment: Bodies, of our native Wool, kept constantly on hand, for sale.

D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞ The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times. June 11, 1833—tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

FIVE and a half dollars per hundred for merchantable Rags will be given in BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WALL PAPER, or in any article of Pittsburgh Manufacture, at Sylvester's Cheap Book Store, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, successor in the Book and Stationery business to Henry Holdship & Son.

Just Received,

100 Reams No. 1 Cap paper,
200 " 2 " "
300 " 3 " "
500 " Wrapping Paper,
200 " Letter Paper,
1000 doz. U. S. Spelling Books,
3000 pieces Wall Paper.

ON HAND,

A general assortment of Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.

May 17, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on lo

POETRY.

Extract from an Address to BLACK HAWK, *published in the New York Standard.*

There's beauty on thy brow old chief! the high
And manly beauty of the Roman mould,
And the keen flashing of thy full dark eye,
Speaks of a heart that years have not made cold;
Of passions scathed by the touch of time,
Ambition, that survives the battle route,
The man within thee, scorns to play the mimic
To gaping crowds that compass thee about.
Thou walkest with thy warriors by thy side,
Wrapped in fierce hate, & high unconquered pride.

Chief of a hundred warriors! dost you yet
Vanquished and captive, dost thou deem that here—
The glowing day star of thy glory set—
Dull night has closed upon thy dark career?
Old forest lion, caught and caged at last,
Dos't pant to roam again thy native wild?
* * * * * * *
Spite of thy looks of cold indifference,
There's much thou'st seen that must excite thy wonder,
Wakes not upon thy quick and startled sense
The cannon's harsh and pealing voice of thunder?
Our big canoes with white and wide spread wings,
That sweep the waters as birds sweep the sky;
Our steam boats, with their iron lungs, like things
Of breathing life, that dash and hurry by?
Or if thou scorn'st the wonders of the ocean,
What think'st thou of our rail road locomotion?
Say, does thy wandering heart stray far away?
To the deep bosom of thy forest home,
The hill side, where thy young pappooses play,
And ask amid their sports when thou wilt come?
Come not the wailings of thy gentle squaws,
For their lost warrior loud upon thine ear,
Piercing athwart the thunder of huzzas,
That yelled at every corner meet thee here?
The wife who made that shell decked wampum belt,
Thy rugged heart must think of her and melt.
Chafes not thy heart as chafes the panting breast
Of the caged bird against his prison bars,
That thou, the crowned warrior of the west,
The victor of a hundred forest wars,
Should'st in thy age become a raree show.
Led like a walking bear about the town,
A new caught monster, who is all the go,
And stared at, gratis, by the gaping clown?
Boils not thy blood, while thus thou'rt led about,
The sport and mock'ry of the rabble rout?

Proud scion of a noble stem! thy tree
Is blanched, and bare, and scared, and leafless now.
I'll not insult its fallen majesty,
Or drive, with careless hand, the ruthless plough
Over its roots. Torn from its parent mould,
Rich, warm, and deep, its fresh free balmy air
No second verdure quickens in our cold
New barren earth, no life sustains it there.
But even though prostrate, 'tis a noble thing,
Though crownless, powerless, 'every inch a king.'

Give us thy hand, old nobleman of nature;
Proud leader of the forest aristocracy;
The best of blood glows from thy every feature,
And thy curled lip speaks scorn for our democracy.
Thou wearest thy titles on that god like brow;
Let him who questions them but meet thine eye;
He'll quail beneath its glance, and disavow
All question of thy noble family:
For thou may'st here become, with strict propriety,
A leader in our city good society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF CHINA.

The first English ships reached China in the year 1634; and, at length, in 1834, the trade will be thrown open. The commerce of the most numerous, the most industrious, and the richest people of Asia, will, therefore, have been bound in the fetters of Monopoly for exactly two centuries, in so far as England is concerned. How singular, that the greatest commercial nation in the world, and the nation which, after all, best understands the true principles of commercial policy, should be the last to abandon so prodigious a nuisance as the China monopoly! It would be impossible to form an exact estimate of the evils and losses which the country has sustained from our perseverance in this folly: but the reader may arrive at a tolerable notion of it, by considering, that in the fifty years which have elapsed since the Commutation Act, the people of this country will have paid to the East India Company, for the single article of tea, beyond what the tea might have been had for in a free market, a sum equal, with simple interest, to at least a hundred millions sterling,—or what would have paid one eighth part of the National Debt. During the same time, without reckoning interest, the people have paid, as taxes to the Crown, on this department of commerce, about 120 millions sterling.

So much for the follies of the past. Let us now see if our future prospects offer any thing brighter. This will be best done by submitting to the reader a rapid view of the commercial resources of China; which we shall be enabled to do from sources more recent and authentic than are to be found embodied in a popular form in any single publication.

China Proper, exclusive of its colonies, conquests, and tributaries, contains an area of 1,372,450 miles, and embraces a territory extending from the 20th to the 40th degree; the great commercial emporium of Canton being in the same climate as Calcutta, and the capital, Pekin, in the same as Madrid.—China contains two great rivers, nearly equal to some of the most magnificent rivers of the New World; and ten not inferior in magnitude to the Loire, the Rhine, and the Elbe. Most of these rivers are connected by numerous artificial navigable canals; among which the most remarkable is the great Imperial Canal, which has a course of 600 leagues, and very nearly connects Canton, in the 23d degree of latitude, with Pekin in the 40th.

The numbers of the Chinese have long been a subject of doubtful speculation. The question may now be considered as set at rest, by the publication, in 1825, of a census taken by Imperial authority in 1813. The practice of numbering the people has always obtained in China, either for fiscal or police purposes; but in consequence of a capitation tax previous to the year 1709, the people were tempted to withhold their names; and hence the small number exhibited in all our earlier statements. By a census taken in 1792, the population was found to amount to 307,467,200; and by the census of 1813, to 367,821,647; showing an increase, in 20 years, of about 20 per cent. This is not much more than two thirds of the rate of increase in Great Britain during the last period of the same length; a fact which tends to show, what had often been suspected, that population in China, although not stationary, increases but slowly.—The population thus described is distributed over eighteen provinces, of which China is composed, in the manner exhibited in the following table.

Provinces.	Cap't Lat. N.	Provincial Cities.	Area. Stat. m's.	Population. Total.	Per M.
Pechely	40	59,700	27,990,871		468
Kianguan, (2 div)	32	85,000	72,011,560		347
Kiansi	29	72,000	30,426,999		422
Fokien	26	57,150	14,777,410		258
Chekian	30	37,200	26,256,784		705
Houkouan (2 div)	31	168,300	46,022,605		273
Honan	35	62,000	23,037,171		371
Shantong	37	56,800	28,958,764		510
Shansi	38	63,500	14,004,210		220
Slensi, (two div.)	34	167,700	25,562,131		152
Sechuen	31	175,600	21,435,678		122
Canton	21	97,100	19,174,030		197
Kouansi	25	87,800	7,313,895		83
Yunnan	25	131,400	5,561,320		42
Kweichow	26	51,200	5,288,219		103
			1,372,450	367,821,647	268

The population of China proper, or the population of the proper Chinese race, amounted, 20 years ago, to 367,821,647; which, enormous as it appears, gives for the area of the country no more than 268 to the square mile, a density not equal to that of our own country, or of several other countries of Europe. The reader, by casting his eye over the table, and comparing it with the map, will see how this immense mass of human beings is distributed; and hence will be able to speculate what portions of the country are likely to afford the greatest commercial resources. The most densely peopled provinces are those of the East, and lying either upon the sea coast, and abounding in harbors, or situated in the great alluvial plains of the principal rivers. All the great rivers of China, running from west to east, it follows that the Western portions of China are, for the most part, hilly; consequently barren, and in most cases thinly peopled. One great province, bordering upon the country of the Birmans, Tonquinese, and Siamese, has so low a rate of population as 42 to the square mile. Lying towards this quarter, even the province of Canton, best known to Europeans, and supposed by them to be so populous, is found, on account of its mountainous and sterile character, to contain less than 200 inhabitants to the square mile; a ratio much inferior to that of the British possessions in Bengal.

But the population of the Chinese empire now given is that of China Proper only. In Tartary and other dependencies, there is a further population, which is estimated at 2,203,654; making the total, in round numbers, 370,000,000.

The vast country occupied by the Chinese race has been subject to a single government for a period not probably short of thirty ages; in itself an evidence of early civilization, for none but a people to some extent civilized could, considering their vast numbers, have been so long held together. In this long period they have only been twice conquered by strangers, once in the thirteenth century, and once in the sixteenth. But the Tartar invasions amounted rather to changes of dynasty than conquests, such as the Northern nations made in other parts of Asia, and in Europe. The invaders yielded to the laws and language of the conquered, and became amalgamated with them. The government and civil institutions generally of the Chinese have, in point of skill and practical utility, a vast superiority over those of all other countries in the East; as might, indeed, be inferred from the superior wealth and industry of the people, whom they have protected from foreign aggression and domestic anarchy. The Chinese enjoy a decent share of security for their persons and their property. Hence they are more numerous, more industrious, more ingenious, more comfortable, and more sensible than any other Asiatic people.—They are by far the best agriculturists, the best mechanics, and the best merchants in the East.—Even in physical strength they have a superiority: a Chinese mechanic has twice the strength and ten times the ingenuity of a Hindoo; and, in the native country of the latter, in fair competition with him, he will earn four times the wages.

In China, the principle on which the taxes are imposed is fixed—determined—well known. The land, of course, is private property. The amount of the taxes levied in money, is ten millions sterling, and the value of those levied in kind, is about two millions; making the whole about twelve millions sterling, which is under eight pence per head. This is not the *whole* amount of Chinese taxation; it is only what is remitted to the Imperial treasury, after deducting many local and provincial charges. There is no question, however, but that the rate of taxation is small; and this fact, together with its defined character, will go far to account for the wealth and prosperity of the Chinese in comparison with other Asiatics.

Such are the people with between three and four hundred millions of whom we are at this time twelve months to open the commerce.

Let us next see what are the principal objects which the industry of this remarkable people have produced, either to minister to their own comforts, or for foreign exportation. Of minerals, China affords marble, rock salt, fossil alkali, saltpetre, native cinnabar, and mineral coal; and of the metals, iron, copper, tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, silver, and gold; mines of all of which are wrought, generally in the Northern and Western provinces, but the produce in all of them is inadequate to the demand, and hence every one of the metals now enumerated, is at the present moment imported in considerable quantities either from America or Europe. Of the products of agriculture, the most remarkable are, wheat for the Northern provinces, rice for the Southern, with maize and millets for the hills, and cotton and silk for the rich plains of the Eastern provinces, and tea for the hilly portions of almost every province in China, but particularly for the maritime provinces lying between the 25th and 35th degrees of north latitude. The price of corn in China is twice as great as in the under peopled countries to the west of it, including even British India. The Chinese have no corn laws; on the contrary, they welcome every one who brings corn to their ports, as friends, and there is neither duty on the cargo nor port charges on the ship. As to tea, every province in China produces it for its own local consumption, as every country of the South of Europe produces a *vin du pays* for its own use; but it is only in three or four provinces,—and the parallel holds true with the vine,—that tea of a superior quality is produced, fit for exportation. Twenty years ago, the tea exported from China was confined to two provinces. As the demand has been increased, it has now extended to four; and should that demand rise still further, it may be extended to a dozen provinces,—for it is the produce of steep hills, which cannot be applied to the production of bread corn, and these steep hills abound every where. When tea began to be consumed to any extent in Europe, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the total exports from China did not probably exceed in weight half a milllon of pounds. Fifty years ago, the total export from China to all Europe and all America was short of twenty millions of pounds. The total export at present, by sea and land, to Europe and America, is certainly not short of fifty millions of pounds,—being an increase of 150 per cent. in half a century. The soil and industry of China, then, produce fifty millions of pounds weight of tea which had no existence one hundred and thirty years ago. This quantity is worth, to the Chinese, three millions sterling! and the facts show how valuable the commerce of the European nations must already be to a portion of the Chinese people; and how readily such a country would meet the demand were our consumption of tea even as much as five pounds weight a head, instead of being, as it is, short of twenty ounces.

The Chinese have been represented as hating commerce and holding it in contempt. This was the romancing of East India Directors; and the silly people of this country were so credulous as to believe them for whole centuries together. The Chinese Government, jealous of strangers, because essentially a weak one, was necessarily distrustful of foreign commerce. But the Chinese people themselves are eminently a commercial people; and, indeed, to argue that one of the most industrious nations in the world should hold the exchange of commodities in contempt, would be a contradiction in terms. The modest Company have insisted, in the same strain of logic which they used twenty years ago in respect to India, that it was impossible to augment the commerce of England with China. If, indeed, they had said —"*We*, the monopolists, not only cannot increase our commerce with China, but we cannot even prevent it from retrogading," they would have announced a truth worthy of all acceptation. In eighteen hundred aud thirteen and fourteen, the export and import trade of the East India Co. with China, both in its Indian and European branches, amounted to upwards of thirteen millions and a half of dollars; in 18-)-31, in had fallen off to twelve millions of dollars. The trade of British India with China, in the first named of these years, considerably exceeded twenty one millions of dollars,—an increase of about 250 per cent. in sixteen years! This was the damning fact with which Mr. Grant very skilfully and fairly knocked on the head the sophistry of the East India Directors. In 1813-14, the total amount of tonnage belonging to European and American nations carrying on the China trade, may be taken at thirty five thousand tons, and the total value of the exports and imports at five millions sterling. At present, the tonnage is not under ninety thousand, and the value of the exports and imports may be estimated in round numbers at fifteen millions sterling. Here we have the quantity of shipping nearly trebled, and the value of the merchandise altogether trebled, in the short period of seventeen years.

Formerly, there used to be a constant export of silver bullion to China, but within the last few years it has been as constantly exported thence. In the last two years, ending in March, 1831, the gold and silver bullion exported from China amounted to 11,425,496 Spanish dollars, or nearly two millions and a half sterling.

The most remarkable proof of the passion of the Chinese for trade, and of the skill of Englishmen in gratifying it, is afforded by the history and progress of the trade in Opium. This indeed is one of the most remarkable circumstances in the general history of commerce itself. Opium is a monopoly under the government of the East India Company, and a prohibited article in China. The entire commerce, in so far as the Chinese are concerned, is an affair of smuggling. The English free traders and the subjects of the Emperor of China have succeeded completly in baffling the Great Man of Pekin and the Great Men of Leadenhall street. The monopoly has broken down in Hindostan, and the Celestial laws have been put to utter defiance even within the very precints of the Imperial Palace. Opium has fallen to one half, nay to one third of the price which it bore fifteen or twenty years ago. The consumption of this article, which the Chinese use as we use wine and brandy—and, in moderation, as innoxiously—spreads every year from district to district, and from province to province; until at last it has begun to find its way into Tartary, along with our calicoes and broad cloths. In 1816-17, the total quantity of Indian opium consumed by the Chinese was 3,210 chests, equal to 468,660 pounds weight; and the value was 3,657,000 Spanish dollars, or 731,400*l*. In 1830-31, the quantity had increased to 18,760 chests, or 2,626,000 pounds weight; and the value to 12,900,031 dollars, or 2,580,000*l*. The quantity, therefore, had increased in a sixfold proportion, and the value in nearly a fourfold proportion, in fourteen years. We remember nothing comparable to this in the history of commerce, when it is considered that freedom had to compete with monopoly on one hand and with prohibition on the other. The opium furnished by British India, in fact, much more than pays for all the tea furnished to Great Britain; and if we add the Turkey opium, chiefly supplied by the Americans, the value of this drug, imported into China more than pays for the whole of the teas consumed by Europe and America. The mode in which the contraband trade in opium is conducted, is briefly this. One Portuguese, two Danish, one American, and two British ships, making in all seven vessels, of the united burden of two thousand tons, under the name of "receiving ships" constantly lie at anchor off the little island of Linton, about fifty six miles from Canton. To these vessels—unarmed, and with the exception of officers, manned by the timid natives of India—the smugglers repair at night, and through the joint effect of bribery and intimidation, smuggle into China three millions worth of a forbidden drug, in defiance of the Chinese police, the Chinese army, the Chinese navy, and Imperial and provincial periodical edicts and proclamations innumerable.

Two questions of considerable interest remain to be noticed: 1st. Is there any danger of our intercourse with China being interrupted? and 2d, Is there any chance of our being able to extend our trade to other ports than Canton?

With respect to the first—we think there is neither risk nor chance of our intercourse being interrupted. Let us see what the Governor of Canton says on the subject, in March, 1832, when addressing the Emperor on the project which he justly repudiates of putting a stop to the whole European and American trade, with a view to put an end to the illicit trade in opium. "But this prosperous dynasty (says he,) has shown tenderness and great benevolence to foreigners, and admitted them to a general market for a hundred and some score years, during which time they have traded quietly and peaceably together, without any trouble. How then would it suddenly put a barrier before them, and cut off the trade? Besides, in Canton, there are several hundred thousands of poor unemployed people, who have heretofore obtained their livelihood by trading in foreign merchandise: if, in one day, they should lose the means of gaining a livelihood, the evil consequences to the place would be great." Governor Le was a sensible fellow, and had more wit than the four and twenty directors. He clearly apprehends insurrection: and if the stoppage of a trade of fifteen millions per annum will not drive an industrious people to rebellion, we know not what will. Then the Governor, and all the Governor's friends, are in the enjoyment of very large perquisites, derived solely from the foreign trade; for Canton is the only place where the Chinese officers can make great fortunes. Moreover, the Emperor himself derives from the foreign trade a yearly revenue, which, as the duties on imports alone amount to £300,000 per annum, we suppose cannot be short of half a million, or one twenty fourth of the revenue of the Empire. To part with such a source of income, would be the same thing as parting in this country with a couple of millions a year: and we see that the good Lord Althorp, with all his eagerness to lower the taxes and please the people, finds a reduction of two millions a year impossible.

With respect to the second question—the probability of extending our commerce to other ports than Canton—we think it very considerable. The feeble Tartar dynasty which first excluded Europeans from a general intercourse with the ports of China, is tottering to its fall. During the last seven years, a number of English ships have visited the Northern parts of China, and traded with them to some extent. In the last summer, one of these vessels posted a Chinese placard in the streets of Ningpo, a port in the great silk province of Chekian, which was headed "A brief Account of the English Character," and was signed "A Friend to China and England." Placards of a similar character, inviting to trade, it appears, have been posted as far north as the maritime and rich province of Shantong, in the 28th degree of latitude. In reference to this particular ship, one of the Canton journals (for there are two English newspapers, and about 140 British residents at the place) observes—"The merchants were found every where eager to purchase British manufactures; but, owing to the opposition of the Mandarins, we believe that sales were effected only at the port of Fuh-chow-foo, the capital of Fokien, and even there to a limited extent." We have great hopes; British enterprize, British calico, British cotton twist, British broad cloth, and India opium, are doing wonders,—especially the last named, which, according to a complaint made to the Emperor last year, is to be found "in all places, cities, villages, market towns, camps, and stations."

For much of the information contained in the preceding statement, we have to express our acknowledgments to a curious and useful little book published at Macao, in China, in 1832, and called *The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Register, with a Companion.* The *Companion*, especially, we have found both instructive and entertaining. Here we have the Imperial family of China and the Royal family of England side by side—the Emperor TAOUKWANG, son of the late Emperor KEA-KING, in friendly juxta-position with WILLIAM the Fourth, son of GEORGE the Third; and TO-SSIN, First Member of the Chinese Cabinet, a Mantchou Tartar of "the Bordered Yellow Standard," in the same relation to Earl GREY, First Lord of the Treasury, and Knight of the Garter; we have also the names of all the Provincial Governors and Chief Officers, with the amount of their respective salaries—without perquisites, however, which appear to be of more consequence in China than even in England. The Governor of the metropolitan province of Pechely has but 16,000 taels a year, or 4,800*l*.; whereas he of Keangsoo, renowned for nankeen and green tea, and a population of seventy two millions, has very properly 24,000 taels, or 7,200*l*. a year; which, after all, is not much more than one fourth of what we give to our Governor General in India, with about the same number of souls to govern. The *Companion to the Kalendar*, we should add, although containing no more than 160 duodecimo pages, embraces almost every kind of local information which a merchant resorting to China would desire to possess. We recommend it to our readers; and we would recommend to some of our enterprizing publishers to reprint it, before the opening of the trade in April, 1834.—*London Observer.*

From the Philosophical Magazine.

Improvement in the quality of Iron and Steel, from their becoming rusty when buried in the earth.—The following "extract from Chronicles of Old London Bridge," is sufficiently curious in itself to merit insertion in the Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science, and as an instance of observation ingeniously applied.

An eminent London cutler, Mr. Weiss, of the Strand, to whose inventions modern surgery is under considerable obligations, has remarked, that steel seemed to be much improved when it had become rusty in the earth, and provided the rust was not facitiously produced by the application of acids.* He accordingly buried some razor blades for nearly three years, and the result fully corresponded to his expectations; the blades were coated with rust, which had the appearance of having exuded from within, but were not eroded, and the quality of the steel was decidedly improved. Analogy led to the conclusion, that the same might hold good with respect to iron, under similar circumstances; so with perfect confidence in the justness of his views, he purchased, as soon as an opportunity offered, all the iron, amounting to fifteen tons, with which the piles of London Bridge had been shod. Each shoe consisted of a small inverted pyramid, with four straps rising from the four sides of its base, which embraced, and which were nailed to the pile; the total length from the point which entered the ground to the end of the strap being about sixteen inches, and the weight about eight pounds.

The pyramidical extremities of the shoes were found to be not much corroded, nor indeed were the straps; but the latter had become extremely and beautifully sonorous, closely resembling in tone the bars and sounding pieces of an Oriental instrument which was exhibited some time since with the Burmese state carriage. When manufactured, the solid points in question were convertible only into very inferior steel; the same held good with respect to such bolts and other parts of the iron work as were subjected to the experiment, except the straps; these, which in addition to their sonorousness, possessed a degree of toughness quite unapproached by common iron, and which were, in fact, imperfect carburets, produced steel of a quality infinitely superior to any which in the course of his business Mr. Weiss had ever before met with; insomuch that while it was in general request amongst the workmen for tools, they demanded higher wages for working it. These straps, weighing altogether about eight tons, were consequently separated from the solid points, and these last sold as old iron.* The exterior difference between the parts of the same shoe led at first to the supposition that they were composed of two sorts of iron; but, besides the utter improbability of this, the contrary was proved by an examination, which led to the inference that the extremities of the piles having been charred, the straps of iron closely wedged between them, and the stratum in which they were imbedded must have been subjected to a galvanic action, which in the course of some six or seven hundred years, gradually produced the effects recorded in the present paper. T. J. H.

†This enterprising artist informed me that "some years since, he sent with Captain Parry, in his voyage to the North Pole, some steel, which was constantly exposed on deck in the northern latitudes, without being in the slightest degree rusted, but on arriving in a warmer and moister atmosphere, it became so. This steel he found very good, but not equal to that from London Bridge."

†A successful application of genius or observation is rarely heard of without some one endeavoring to reap the benefit, or the credit, of the discovery, while entitled to neither, nor perhaps understanding the principle on which it depends. The fame of Mr. Weiss' steel spread, when another person immediately purchased the bolts and fastenings of the old bridge; the articles manufactured from them will answer equally well as *relics.*

AWFUL EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

FORTY SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

On Thursday last, a most lamentable occurrence took place at Springfield Colliery, the property of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ravensworth and partners, near Wreckington, in the county of Durham, and about five miles from Newcastle, owing to a dreadful explosion in the B. pit, in that colliery, by which forty seven individuals were instantly deprived of life, besides many who received severe fractures and contusions. The colliery is on a most extensive scale, and, from its complete ventilation in every part of the workings, was admired by all those engaged in the undertaking. On the morning of the day the accident happened, it had, as usual, been carefully examined by the under viewer and over men, and declared quite safe.

About 8, A. M. one of the over men observed that a collier had pricked a blower, (a hole or crevice in the roof,) from which a small quantity of inflammable gas issued; he instantly ordered the person to leave that part of the mine, and on returning two hours after, accompanied by the under viewer, he did not perceive any danger, but as a measure of precaution, ordered the safety lamp to be used instead of candles, with which the mine had been worked, owing to the extreme impurity of the air. The colliery consists of two pits, A and B, although containing but one shaft, which divides them by a strong and formidable piece of wood work, termed a brattice. About 2 o'clock on the above day, the neighborhood was alarmed by one of those dreadful explosions so peculiar to the coal mines in this district, and the above named brattice was dashed to pieces, and many parts thrown out of the mouth of the pit.

As soon as the alarm subsided, parties of brave fellows volunteered to descend the mine, 126 fathoms deep, and they fortunately succeeded in rescuing several who were severely injured, and also found three dead bodies; but such was the havoc created by the explosive matter, and the impure state of the mine, owing to the after damp, that they could not penetrate any considerable way into the workings, and at seven o'clock last night, only eight of the bodies of the sufferers had been recovered, consequently, 39 remain in the mine, and with them, the sad secret of the catastrophe; not one person having survived to dispel the cloud of mystery that hangs over this dismal affair.—Great numbers of people visited the colliery in the course of yesterday; and at five o'clock in the afternoon, a respectable jury assembled, to hold an inquest on the body of James Oliver, a fine lad, who had been found dead in the pit, where his father at the same time lost his life. After hearing evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of—Accidental Death.—*Newcastle (Eng.) Journal.*

To ascertain the Height of a Steeple, Tower, &c.—Take two sticks of any but equal length, and holding one perpendicular, place one end of the other against its centre, so as to form a right angle with it; having done this, place your eye at the other end, and advance towards, or recede from, the object the height of which you wish to ascertain, until the upper and lower ends of the perpendicular stick shall appear to touch its top and bottom at the same time; then, from the spot on which you stand, measure the distance to the foot of the object, and this will be its exact height. —*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Extraordinary Discovery.—We have met with a singular article in a late number of the *Journal de Smyrne*, received at the office of the Baltimore Gazette. It states that a most interesting discovery has recently been made in Moldavia which consists in extinguishing every kind of fire or conflagration by throwing *chopped straw* upon it.—The Agricultural Society of Brunn, on the 27th January last, made several experiments to test the truth of the discovery, which were attended with complete success. It was found that pouring into a fire, grease, pitch, or spirits of wine, already burning in jars, and afterwards throwing chopped straw upon the whole, the fire was almost immediately extinguished. The Society also caused a large fire to be made with straw, billets of wood, faggots, paper, and sheafs of wheat, and, when the whole was well kindled, the fire was extinguished in a moment by the same means as before. It is somewhat remarkable that the chopped straw used in these experiments, so far from being consumed by the fire, was found, on the contrary, almost untouched, and could be used a second time for the same purpose. A bar of iron heated red hot, and thrust into a basket filled with chopped straw, not only failed to set the straw on fire, but became sensibly cool A last trial consisted in putting into a heap of chopped straw, some inches in depth, a bag of wheat, upon which was spread a quantity of gun powder covered with sheets of paper, and then covering the heap with bundles of straw, which were set on fire in different places—after the straw was entirely consumed and the ashes swept away, the chopped straw underneath was found untouched, and the bag, with the powder and paper, was withdrawn from the heap without having been in the slightest degree affected by the fire.

It is to be remarked that it is necessary to thro' the chopped straw with some force upon the flames; and to stir it afterwards, if possible.—*Balt Gazette.*

BOSTON, June 15.

The steamer Royal William, of Quebec, of more than 1000 tons burthen, may be daily expected in this port, from Halifax.

The value of the ornaments, in gold and silver, belonging to the churches in Mexico, is computed at thirty millions of dollars.

BROWN'S GAS VACUUM ENGINE.

Mr. Brown, the inventor of the gas vacuum engine, has recently exhibited, on his premises, at Old Brompton, three of his gas engines, of different construction and power, with the latest improvements, in full operation. The principle, or rather the application of the principle, by which this new power is generated, namely, the creation of a vacuum by the ignition of a gas in a cylinder, was discovered by Mr. Brown about seven or eight years ago, and he has been since indefatigably employed in bringing his invention to perfection. An engine, on this principle, has been at work for the last eighteen months on the Croydon canal, raising water from the lower to the upper lever, and has, it appears, fully answered its design. This engine, which, of course, resembles in many of its details, a steam engine, is, however, simple in its construction. It consists of a wrought iron cylinder, standing in the lower level of the canal. To set it at work, water is turned by a cock upon a wheel, (regulating the motion and number of strokes per minute, which opens a valve and admits a certain quantity of gas, from a pipe connected with a gasometer, into the cylinder, which gas is immediately inflamed by a jet of lighted gas, and expels the air from the cylinder by raising the lid, which instantly closes again. A perforated tube, inside the cylinder, fed with water from the pipe outside, gives out the water, cools the cylinder, completes the vacuum, and raises the water in the cylinder to a given height. An atmospheric valve is then opened, and the water rushes out of the discharged valve; this is the result of one stroke. The Croydon engine is twenty two feet high, and two feet six inches diameter. An engine, upon the same construction, at Eagle Lodge, is four feet eight inches diameter, and its power is surprising. The number of strokes it gives per minute, is between five and six; and each stroke raises, with a tremendous impetus, seven hundred and fifty gallons of water, filling a cistern of the capacity of five and twenty pipes of wine, in about three quarters of a minute! The expense, or rather the profit, of working these engines, is an important property of the invention. By the accurate calculation of an eminent engineer, it appears that the quantity of small coal consumed last year for the Croydon engine, was 417 chaldrons, which produced 592 chaldrons of coke, and 4800 gallons of tar. The cost of coal was £458 14s., to which must be added, for attendance on the engine, repairs, an allowance of per cent. on the value of building, and ground rent, £208—making in all £666 14s. The value of the coke and tar was £769 12s. Thus it appears that this engine constitutes a mechanical power in effective and constant action, retaining a clear profit of £102 18s. per annum, exclusive of what the work may be worth which that power effects. An experiment recently made gave from fourteen bushels of common coal, twenty one bushels of coke, of two qualities, besides the tar, and 1200 feet of gas.

The superiority of these engines over those moved by steam, consists in the simplicity of their construction, the economy of working, and the absence of danger, (for there is nothing in them which can occasion explosion,) and the advantage of their being always ready for action. These recommendations particularly adapt them for raising water, mill machinery, &c. There is one object which they will accomplish, to which the steam is not applicable: in large buildings, or public works, they may be applied to fire engines of any power, which may be put into instantaneous action by gas supplied from the mains in the streets, and any quantity of water may thus be thrown to any height at a moment's notice.—*Rep. Pat. Inv.*

NEW PADDLES FOR STEAM BOATS.

What the sail is to the wind, the paddle may be deemed to the steam engine—the means by which its force is communicated as a moving power to the vessel. As there are few subjects on which the minds of sailors have been more intently fixed than the size, shape, and position of the sails, so has the form and proportions of the paddles engaged the anxious attention of the navigators by steam. Experiments, infinitely various in their characters and designs, have been tried during a series of years, with results so unsatisfactory, that the subject has been left almost exactly where it was taken up; and the wheel, with all its disadvantages, has still been deemed the least objectionable form of paddle hitherto invented. We have, however, now to make our readers acquainted with a contrivance which appears to hold out every prospect of obviating the principal objections to the paddle wheel in ordinary use. The loss of power inseparable from the action of a wheel upon the water, has been variously calculated; and as there is no doubt, without entering into particulars, that it is very great, the advantage will readily be understood of a paddle, which makes no back water whatever, and consequently applies the whole power exerted by the engine to the propulsion of the vessel. As the paddle box, too, is admitted to be a great impediment to the progress and easy navigation of a vessel, when opposed to a head sea, foul wind, or heavy gales, it may properly be reckoned among the advantages of the new paddle, that it requires no box or covering whatever. Another advantage is the facility with which the paddles may be removed altogether, when the wind is sufficiently fair to put the vessel under canvass, whereby a large saving of coal would be effected, as steam vessels are at present obliged to keep their engines at work, be the wind ever so fair, or the vessel sailing ever so fast; for as the paddle wheels cannot be removed from the water, they would, without they were kept going, afford a powerful resistance to the progress of the vessel. In the application of steam to ships of war, the new paddles also lay claim to another advantage over the ordinary paddle wheels, by never rising above the level of the gun deck of the vessel; so that a whole line of guns might be pointed in any direction, without interference with, or from, the propelling power, which obviously could not be the case in an ordinary steam vessel, with its rising wheel and high built paddle.

The new invented paddles may be thus described. Two three throw crank shafts project horizontally from the side of the vessel, a paddle presenting a surface of 10 superficial feet being suspended from each throw of the shaft nearest the head of the vessel. The second aftermost shaft may be termed the driving shaft, and is furnished with three connecting rods, of which the extremities are attached to the corresponding paddles. The two shafts being thus united, the paddles, in making their revolutions, necessarily retain a perpendicular position. The shafts are driven by a centre and two spur wheels, so that the speed of the propelling power may be adjusted to that required for every class of vessels. We have seen a well constructed model at work as we describe, and coincide with the opinion of the scientific men before whom it has been exhibited, that it will be perfectly efficient when brought into operation on a large scale. This simple and beautiful contrivance is the invention of Mr. Grant, storekeeper of the Royal Yard at Gosport, whose ingenious machinery for the manufactory of biscuit for the navy, has already brought his name favorably before the world. Mr. Grant has not attempted to monopolize his invention, by securing for himself the protection of a patent, liberally preferring to throw his ingenious contrivance into the hands of the public at large, and thus afford an opportunity of the merit of the plan being ascertained by a fair and spirited trial.—*Athenæum.*

American Salt.—We have been shown, within a few days, a specimen of American Salt, manufactured at Eastport and Pembroke, Maine, called "Pembroke Butter and Table Salt," to which we feel it a duty, out of regard to domestic industry, to invite public attention. This salt appears to us to be whiter, clearer, and purer than any sort we have seen. From an analysis of different sorts of the article made by Dr. Webster, of Harvard University, it appeared that the result of 500 grains of each was as follows:—Sicily coarse salt 478 grains of muriate of soda—Eastport 491 do.—New York, fine, 483—Quincy 434 1-2—Native Rock, or Mineral Salt, from Cheshire, England, 491 1-2—showing that the Eastport Salt is within half a grain as fine as the Native Rock Salt, from Cheshire, England.

We have also in our possession the result of an analysis made by A. A. Hayes, Esq., a distinguished chemist. In 100,000 parts of New York Double Refined Salt, 97,600 parts of pure Salt were obtained—in the same quantity of Ashton's Liverpool Fine Salt, 97,996 parts were obtained—in the same quantity of Pembroke Salt, 98,328 parts were obtained—showing that the Pembroke Salt is purer than the finest Liverpool.—*Boston Atlas.*

A new printing machine has been invented in England by a practical printer, which is highly spoken of in one of our late Liverpool papers.—We subjoin the editor's notice of it.—*Balt. Amer.*

"Mr. J. Kitchen, of the Newcastle Journal, has invented a printing press, which bids fair to revolutionize this department of the arts. It bears no analogy, even in appearance, to any machine for the purpose hitherto known. The *form* can be fixed in its place in a single moment, and will, when adjusted, *remain stationary* until the work is finished. Complete facilities are given for regulating the power, and the quantity of ink, and for *overlaying* or obtaining *register*. The *same machine* will be equally applicable for the smallest job or the largest sheet; it will be perfectly under control, and only require *one man* during the process of printing; or where great speed is required, and the work is heavy, a man and a *fly boy*, whilst it can be sold for the same price as the common press. Mr. Kitchen is now engaged in the application to his invention of a clock work movement, so that the machine may keep a register of its own work, and thus act as a check upon waste of paper and idleness in the absence of the employer or overseer.

The inventor, when practically engaged in the business several years ago, was struck with the anomaly, that whilst printing was the medium of extending the boundary of knowledge, and communicating to the public every experiment in science or mechanics, "The Press" itself has remained precisely the same, *in principle*, to that employed when the art was first introduced into this kingdom. Lord Stanhope made the machine of metal instead of wood, and conferred upon it greater power, with several minor alterations. This gave an impulse to improvement, and presses are now made greatly superior to Lord Stanhope's, but none of them deserve the name of new inventions. The slow, lumbering process of frisket and tympan; the table with alternate motion, and the dirty and inconvenient appendage of an inking table, detached from the press, are still scrupulously preserved, all of which were employed for the same purpose in the time of Caxton.

Mr. Kitchen's first effort was directed to the construction of a press on the old principle just described, with the advantages of a self inking apparatus, and obtaining increased pressure by the application of hydraulic power. In the first object he succeeded; but, after a long series of experiments, found that the requisite *speed* could not be obtained by hydraulics, and turned his attention to some other plan.

Since these experiments were commenced, the splendid *foreign* invention of the steam press has been introduced into this country; but it is at once so complicated, cumbersome, and costly, that it can only be purchased by large capitalists, and employed in extensive offices. The same remarks will apply to the several modifications of it, to work without steam."

The Rev. Mr. Avery preached to a large congregation, in the Bennet street church, Boston, on the 12th instant.

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		Connecticut.	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
L

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the packet ship Virginia, Capt. Trask, which arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday, we have received, through the politeness of Captain T., papers to the 24th of May.

The vessel sailed on the 25th, and has brought Mr. J. M. de Castillo, whose appointment as Charge d'Affaires for Mexico in the United States, we have before announced. This gentleman, who has resided in Europe, and visited this country before, is well calculated to discharge the important duties of his office.

Contrary to the report we published a few days since from New Orleans, Gen. Santa Anna arrived at the capital of Mexico about the 13th ult. and was installed in the Presidency on the 15th. His speech is remarkable for its conciseness, clearness, and good sense.

We learn from Mr. Castillo that the Republic enjoys perfect tranquillity: two or three states in which some elements of discord had appeared, having become decided in their adhesion to the new system. The country generally was also healthy, with the exception of Vera Cruz, where the yellow fever was prevailing to an unusual extent, chiefly among the troops and the soldiers' families who are chiefly from the interior. There was no cholera in any part of the republic.

The state of Vera Cruz has annulled the payment of tythes entirely; that of Mexico has released the inhabitants from all civil obligation to pay them; in Oajaca, Potosi, and Jalisco some similar measures have been taken by the legislatures, while initiatory steps have been taken in Puebla, &c.

The two ex-ministers who were sought for at the last accounts, have not been discovered; but it is supposed they are concealed in Mexico. Boca Negra has been appointed Minister of finance, and Garcia of foreign affairs.

The liberty of the press appears to be in pretty free exercise.

Gen. Santa Anna, in his speech to Congress, says:—

"The sole and most sacred object of my life has been to procure to Mexicans the full enjoyment of the rights which constitute public happiness, to break the triple yoke of ignorance, tyranny, and vice. My administration will be mild, as my character inclines me to be gentle and tolerant. I promise that the exercise of power in my hands shall not be an instrument of vengeance or oppression. The army demands reorganization, in conformity with our necessities and the reward it merits. Education, the vital element of the prosperity of nations, will deserve the first care of my government.

A bill is before Congress for the colonization of the two Californias.

On the 16th May, a conducta arrived at Vera Cruz from the capital and Puebla, with $1,105,000, and 526 marks of bullion.

Vera Cruz, May 17.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted to relinquish the monopoly of tobacco. In a short time it can be sown in any part of the Republic; for it is expected the Senate will concur.

The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia arrived at Vera Cruz from Pensacola, a day or two before the sailing of the Virginia, which was on the 25th ult.

COLOMBIA.

By the brig Montilla we have received Bogota papers from our correspondents to the 12th of May.

There is every appearance of public tranquillity and general contentment.

Enquiries have been made by the government of the different provinces, whether there is any obstacle in the recall of exiled natives to their homes.

An auxiliary bishop is to be appointed for the Casanare, by the present Congress, according to law, with a salary of $6000 dollars.

The Rev. Mr. Avery having occasion to transact some business in Kilby st. on Thursday, was followed by a crowd of men, who collected round the store that he had entered, using harsh and menacing language. A gentleman (a member of the Methodist Church) whose store is in the same street, hearing the fact, went to the place where Mr. Avery was, offered him his protection, and conducted him to his own store. Whilst passing through the street, they were assailed with opprobrious epithets, and after entering the store the crowd became so numerous (four or five hundred) that fears were entertained of personal violence.—Fortunately, Sheriff Parkman happened to be in the vicinity, and, exercising the prerogative of his office, dispersed the mob, and remained with Mr. Avery until a carriage was procured, and he was sent to his residence in safety.

The above is from the Transcript, and, the substance of the facts related were stated to us yesterday. The facts stated are indicative that the general sentiment of the public in this vicinity, is unfavorable to Mr. Avery. Whether that public sentiment is correct or not, will probably forever remain enveloped in the same mystery that has thus far attended the whole affair connected with the death of Sarah M. Cornell. With the trial, however, so fresh before the community, and in every body's hands, the true friends of Mr. Avery would act most prudently, by advising him to avoid unnecessary appearance publicly, until any excitement which may exist against him shall have subsided.—*Boston Transcript.*

Geological Course of Cholera.—Mr. Boubee has made some researches into the geology of the countries through which the Cholera has passed, from which he remarks that this epidemic has spread most speedily, and with its greatest intensity, through those districts where the tertiary and alluvial earths are the most extensive, whilst it appears to have been propagated with great difficulty, to have lost its intensity, and even to have been extinguished in those parts where the older and particularly the primordial formations predominate. This coincidence of the course of the cholera with particular geological districts agrees with the observation pretty well established, that the circumstance of humidity and evaporation favor the developement of this disease. In fact, tertiary and alluvial earths have, to a remarkable degree, the property of imbibing water, which being again yielded by a prolonged evaporation, produces a humidity of the atmosphere entirely dependent on the nature of the soil. The older formations, on the contrary, compose ordinary compact rocks, which, being impermeable, can neither absorb moisture nor present it to the atmosphere by evaporation. Sometimes the old formations and volcanic depositions present rocks that are friable or decomposed in particular places, in which cases they will resemble the more recent ones in absorbing and affording moisture, and this circumstance may explain some of the exceptions to the general rule of the Cholera adhering in its progress to the modern formations.—*Jour. du Chimie Med.*

Splendid Liberality.—The munificence of Col. T. H. Perkins, in his liberal donation, of his elegant house in Pearl street, Boston, to the Institution for the Blind, in that city, we are pleased to see has met with proper spirit in several towns in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and that the sum of $51,117 has been subscribed. The terms of the grant by Col. P. only requiring $50,000 to be raised before the 1st of June, he has given an order for the delivery of the deed which he had executed and deposited as an escrow. The title is, therefore, now complete in the Institution.

The following is a list of the towns and sums subscribed—

Boston, - - - -	33,310	
Do. Ladies' Fair,	11,400	
		$44,710
Salem, - - - - -	1,150	
Do. Ladies' Fair,	2,957	
		3,107
New Bedford, - - - - -		1,000
Hartford, Connecticut, - -		1,300
		$50,117

Much is said about "Yankee notions," but where shall we go to find a match for their notions of generosity.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The Harvest in North Carolina.—The farmers give us the most melancholy intelligence respecting the wheat crops. The early heavy rains, in connection perhaps with other causes, huve produced a general, and, in many cases, almost total blight, so that wheat which would otherwise have produced thirty bushels to the acre, is deemed scarcely worh gathering. Farmers who, a month ago, expected to reap three or four thousand bushels, have told us that now they do not expect to save their seed.—*Edenton Miscellany.*

TURNPIKE CONVENTION.

Agreeably to public notice, the Delegates from the several Turnpike Road Companies hereinafter named, met at the court room, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 12th day of June, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was organized by appointing GEORGE PLUMER, President; CHRISTIAN GARBER and ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Vice Presidents; and John Y. Barclay, and James M. Russell, Secretaries. It was then moved and ordered that the credentials of the members be presented and their names called; whereupon it appeared that the following named gentlemen were duly appointed for their respective Companies, viz:

For the Washington and Williamsport Company—Samuel Hill, Joseph Barr.

For the Somerset and Bedford Company.—Henry Black, James M. Russell.

For the Somerset and Mountpleasant Company.—John Gebhart, Jacob Lobingier.

For the Robbstown and Mountpleasant Company.—George Plumer, Henry Null.

For the Huntingdon, Cumbria, and Indiana Company.—George Mulhollan, jr. Christian Garber.

For the New Alexandria and Conemaugh Company.—James Long, Joseph Cook.

For the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Company.—David Shields, Dunning R. McNair.

For the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Company.—James Murray, Samuel Jack.

For the Stoystown and Greensburgh Company.—John Y. Barclay, Alexander Johnston.

For the Bedford and Stoystown Company.—John Clark, Richard Ewalt.

For the Mountpleasant and Pittsburgh Company.—James Estep, Jesse Lippencott.

For the Pittsburgh and Butler Company.—Hugh Davis,—all of whom were present, except Messrs. Shields and Mulhollan.

The Convention was then addressed by the President and by Mr. Barclay, who stated the objects of the Convention, and explained the motives of the Managers and Stockholders with whom the call originated: Whereupon, on motion of Gen. Murray, it was

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to arrange the business to be brought before the Convention, and to make report at two o'clock, P. M.

And, the President having appointed Messrs. Murray, Gebhart, Estep, McNair, Hill, Russell, and Barclay, to compose the committee, on motion of Mr. Gebhart, the Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

At 2 o'clock, the Convention having reassembled, Messrs. Thomas McDowell and James McDowell, Delegates from the *Chambersburgh and Bedford Company*, presented a certificate of their appointment and took their seats.

Gen. Murray, from the Committee appointed in the forenoon, made report as follows, viz.

"The Committee appointed to arrange the business to be brought before the convention, respectfully report—

First. That the inequality of tolls charged by the Managers of the several companies represented in this Convention, is a subject of primary importance for the consideration of the Convention—it being very desirable, in the opinion of the committee, that the tolls should be equalized, and it appearing to the Committee that the tolls paid by stage owners vary from one half to full toll.

Second. That, in the opinion of the committee, the Convention should consider the propriety of having prepared and presented to the next Legislature, a memorial from this Convention, from the several Boards of Managers, and from the individual stockholders of the different companies, representing the true situation of the companies, and praying that an appropriation of a sufficient sum to discharge the debts of the companies may be made, in such manner as the Legislature may deem just."

Mr. Gebhart moved the second reading and consideration of the report; and after some desultory remarks on the construction of the 12th section of the Turnpike road law, fixing the rates of toll, and a resolution of the Robbstown and Mountpleasant Board, passed on the 4th inst. was read, the report was, on motion of Mr. Barclay, unanimously adopted.

It was then, on motion,

Resolved, That Messrs. Russell, Gebhart, and Barclay be a Committee to memorialize the next Legislature, on the part of this Convention, as recommended in the second item of the report made by the Committee.

Dr. Estep then offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the several Boards of Managers have the right to lessen the toll, in particular cases, according to their views of the general interests of the country.

This resolution produced a debate in which the mover, Dr. Estep, and Messrs. Garber, Barclay, Russell, and J. McDowell participated, and on the question being called, the yeas and nays were required, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas.—Messrs. Black, Estep, Gebhart, Lobingier.—4.

Nays.—Messrs. Barclay, Barr, Clark, Cook, Davis, Ewalt, Garber, Hill, Jack, Johnston, Lippincott, Long, T. McDowell, J. McDowell, McNair, Murray, Null, Plumer, Russell.—19.

So the resolution was rejected.

Mr. McNair then offered the following resolution.

"*Resolved*, That be a Committee to correspond with the different Turnpike companies and ascertain from them their views on the first item reported by the general committee, and whether they will concur in the sentiment therein expressed, and if so, at what time—and that, on receiving the same, they communicate the result to the different companies:" And the blank having been filled with the names of Messrs. McNair, Davis, and Estep, was unanimously agreed to.

It was then, on motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by its officers, be published in the Bedford papers, and all others in the State friendly to the Turnpike interest.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and Vice Presidents thereof, for their able and impartial performance of their duties.

The Convention then adjourned, *sine die.*

GEORGE PLUMER, *Pre'st.*
C. GARBER, A. JOHNSTON, } *Vice Presidents.*

Attest—
JOHN Y. BARCLAY, JAMES M. RUSSELL, } *Secretaries.*

We find the following paragraph in the London Sun, of the 8th ultimo.—*Nat. Gaz. June* 17.

"The forthcoming 'Narrative of the Residence at the Court of London,' by Mr. Rush, the late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, will comprise sketches of all the most distinguished personages who figured in England at the time (18-18,) including anecdotes of George IV. and Queen Charlotte. The amiable and conciliatory manners of this distinguished functionary, won for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he became connected. The work abounds, we hear, in anecdote, and may indeed be said to be a portrait gallery of the British nobility."

Painful Intelligence.—We learn with regret that the brig Ajax, fifteen days from New Orleans, bound to Liberia, with nearly one hundred and fifty emigrants on board, has been compelled to put into Key West in distress. She lost her mate and two blacks when she had been only two days out; and the ship carpenter on board reported that thirty or forty of the emigrants died of the cholera whilst the brig was anchored off the town. They are said to have been as fine a set of emigrants as ever left this country. One hundred of these were from Kentucky—of whom ninety six were slaves and had been manumitted upon condition of their deportation to Monrovia. Forty were from Tennessee and the residue from Ohio. Among those from Kentucky was a female, brought up by Mrs. Wickliffe, who possessed a superior education and gifted mind, and who was intended for a teacher in Liberia.

The Ajax left Key West on the 16th ult. for her place of destination. Since that time there had been from ten to fifteen cases in the town, nine of which had proved fatal, out of a population of two hundred. No case had occurred between the 27th ult. and 1st inst. and it was believed at the latter date that the disease had left the Key.—*N. Y. Com. Adver., June* 15.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1833.

☞On the opposite page of this paper, our readers will find a very valuable article upon China; also, interesting notices of Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine, and of Mr. Grant's new paddles for Steam Boats.

Correction.—In our paper, of the 14th instant, we said 'From the 5th to the 10th instant, five persons *died* in the hospital of this city, of different diseases—two of Cholera.' A writer, in the last Manufacturer, called our attention to this; and we find, upon examination, that we were mistaken, or at least, that we expressed ourselves incorrectly—we should have said, 'five persons *were admitted* into the hospital.'—We certainly have no wish to exaggerate the mortality. Our reference to the undenied fact, that four of the five were New Yorkers, was merely to show the growing connection in business between this city and the western part of New York State.

For the first time, since we commenced editing the Gazette, we omitted, on the 14th instant, to place on the file our paper of that date. The writer in the Manufacturer, by calling our attention to that paper, led us to notice this omission, which, by this *timely* discovery, we were enabled to supply.—For this *unintentional* good office, we forgive his low abuse.

Savings Fund Company.—We ask the attention of our readers to the advertisements of this Company in our paper to day. The establishment of such an institution among us, if well conducted, is calculated to be eminently useful to the poorer class of mechanics and laborers. It will not only afford to such persons a safe deposit of their little weekly or monthly savings, but, in addition, give them a moderate compensation for the use of them. So that the industrious man, who has saved a little money and placed it in this institution, will have the consolation and encouragement of knowing, while he is laboring for more, that the little already saved is not only safe, but growing. By making, also, small loans to persons needing a trifling advance, much good will be done; much more, we believe, than by the loan of the same amount in larger sums.—Institutions of this kind are among the many blessings resulting from the advance of civilization.

Cholera.—On Saturday last, George Pollock, a man of very dissolute habits, Anthony Maria Capaduro, an Italian, who had been living on board a flat boat, died in the Hospital; a female, name unknown, at the corner of Cecil's alley and Penn street, and B. Best, a leecher, at his residence, in Fourth street—all of Cholera.

On Sunday, Bidwell, a black man, who had a boot and shoe blacking shop in Market street, died at his house in Arthursville. Several cases of Cholera Morbus occurred during the day, but no deaths.

The Hospital Report, dated Monday morning, 9 o'clock, states that no case of Cholera Asphyxia had been presented there during the last 24 hours.

Fourth of July.—Although we do not consider ourselves called on to publish the proceedings of the meeting of the Committee of Arrangement, for the celebration of the ensuing anniversary of our Independence, yet we feel disposed to give some extracts.

Patrick Doran was the Chairman, and *E. Pentland* Secretary.—There is *harmony* for you. The *Lion* of Jacksonism and the *Lamb* of Clayism!! What a union! Doran and Pentland!!

The following resolutions were passed:

"1. *Resolved*, That John M. Davis, Thomas Wynne, William H. Hays, Robert Burke, David Lynch, P. McKenna, and William Lecky, be a committee to make such arrangements for the celebration of the day, as may *insure the united interest of the old democratic party.*

"3. *Resolved*, That the Hon. William Wilkins, John B. Butler, Hugh Toner, Dr. C. Malone, John Glenn, James Anderson, and S. Pettigrew, be a committee to select such persons to preside at the meeting, on the fourth of July next, and to deliver the oration, *as they may think best calculated to unite the interest of the democratic party of Alleghe ny county.*"

Here is a public avowal that the day is not to be dedicated to the commemoration of the great event of July, 1776, but to be prostituted to mere party purposes.

We will not, however, stop now to denounce this prostitution of the glorious day; our disgust is strong, but our curiosity is stronger; we are truly anxious to see how John M. Davis, and David Lynch, and William Wilkins, and Robert Burke, and Thomas Wynne, and John B. Butler, and Samuel Pettigrew, and Hugh Toner, will harmonize together.—We are really anxious to see who will be chosen to preside, so as to "insure the united interest of the old *Democratic party.*"

William Wilkins is our Senator; he would preside with great dignity, no doubt, but he is an *old federalist*, and that would not probably go down well with the "*old Democratic party.*" Besides, he voted against, and denounces Mr. Clay's Tariff, and Messrs. Pentland, and Burke, and Butler would not be pleased with one who is so directly opposed to their idol. Ephraim Pentland would do very well, but then the Jackson men, who are willing to make use of the Clay men, would not agree to give them the highest place of honor.—David Lynch holds the best office here, and is, of course, the greatest man, and would probably answer very well; but Doran, and Wynne, and Lecky, and Butler, and Pentland probably would not agree to swallow Lynch, even though the wine might be very good. We suppose, however, that these difficulties may be overcome by appointing several presiding officers, and giving to each fragment of the "old Democratic party" an elevated station.

Our curiosity is then alive to see how the next difficulty will be obviated.—Who shall be the orator of the day? Will he be a M'Kean man, or a Van Buren man, or a Clay man, or a Cass man?

Then for the oration itself. Alas! the orator will have a host of difficulties to contend with. The bargain and sale, and corruption, and intrigue, and gambler, and black legs, have formed the topics of declamation in Jackson orations, for the last nine years; if they are now touched upon, Pentland, and Burke, and Butler will explode, at once.—The Tariff has also been a prolific subject of frothy eloquence. Will that be again brought into play? We think not. Wilkins, and Lynch, and Roberts, and Dallas, and Lecky would not permit one word to be said in *favor* of Mr. Clay's bill. Hugh Davis, and M'Candless, and Scully, and Pentland, would not listen to a word *against* it.

Then for the toasts.—We observe that the Committee to prepare them has a majority of Clay men. Will they have the courage to offer a *single toast* in favor of Henry Clay? If they do, will the Jackson men permit it to be drunk? Will the toasts reiterate the declaration of the Northern Banner, and of the Allegheny Democrat, that "the Van Buren party are about to make "*a high handed, disgraceful, and unholy attempt*" against the Democracy of the State. Or, will they repeat and approve the declaration of the Van Buren party, that Samuel M'Kean is the *stupid tool of Ingham*, and *Ingham the knavish tool of John C. Calhoun*, the chief nullifier? Will Henry Clay be lauded as the *great pacificator*, or denounced as the *great intiguer?*

Will there be toasts in favor of McKean, and Van Buren, and Clay, or either of them, or will they all be past by in silence? To toast any one of them will give offence to many of the company. Not to toast either will be a strange proceeding. To toast them all will neutralize the compliment to all. However, let this dinner be managed as it may, we expect to find some amusement in the toasts, and strong evidence that Harmony prevails in the ranks of the great Democratic family of Allegheny county.

The Old Federal Party.—We notice, both in the Mercury and Times, objections made to the respective tickets, because there are on them persons who were once Federalists. Now we are free to say that we cannot discover the propriety or justice of such objections. Surely it cannot, now, when prejudices have cooled down, when reason has room to operate, be considered as a formidable objection to a candidate that he once belonged to that party, which was headed by Washington, and Hamilton, and Knox, and Jay, and which conducted our country safely through all the difficulties which surrounded it, from the first organization of the government till the election of Thomas Jefferson. Surely it is not proper, or just, to perpetuate and renew the excitement and prejudice against a party which has given to the country such a man as *Chief Justice Marshall.* A man who has lived to settle all the great constitutional questions which have occurred in our country for the last thirty two years—Who has not only settled all these exciting questions, but settled them even to the satisfaction of the losing party—Who has done a thousand fold more than any other man now living to perpetuate the blessings of a free government and of sound constitutional law—A man of whom it has been truly said, "his youth was engaged in the arduous enterprizes of the revolution, his manhood in framing and supporting the National Constitution, and his maturer years in unfolding its powers and illustrating its principles."—Surely it is downright folly and absurdity to attempt, at this time, to denounce a man because he once belonged to that party which has given to the country a *Webster*, the enviableness of whose reputation is only second, among *living* men, to that of *Marshall.* Webster, whose admirable speech on Foot's resolution was adopted as the horn book of Constitutional Law, by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and pointed out to him plainly and unequivocally the path of duty and of patriotism.

But suppose this asurd attempt to prostrate individuals because they *once* belonged to the federal party, should be successful, how would it operate upon the present office holders? *Lewis McLane* would at once be expelled from the highest office in the gift of the President; Cass and Taney would be driven from their stations; Buchanan would retreat in disgrace from St. Petersburgh; Wilkins would not again appear in the Senate, and various other leaders in the Jackson ranks would be shorn of their laurels.

But even this exclusion from office, of many of the highest functionaries of the government, would not be the greatest injury arising from the proscription of the old federal party. If men are to be proscribed because they *once* belonged to that party, then the principles of that party must also be condemned. The sound and constitutional principles of that party, as promulgated in the Proclamation must be repudiated, and the state rights doctrines, as expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, and as urged by John C. Calhoun, in 1832, must be adopted as the rule of interpretation. Are those persons who denounce men who once belonged to a party which, *as a party*, is now extinct, prepared also to reject its sound principles, and to hug to their bosoms the dangerous fallacies of its opponents? Or will they be guilty of the gross injustice of condemning those who once belonged to that party, and yet adopt and profit by its sound teachings?

"The Pittsburgh Gazette, an opposition paper, which, we think, *recommended the election of Mr M'Kean, to the Senate, in case Mr. Sergeant could not be elected to that station, in noticing an article from the Beaver Argus, says, &c.*"

The above extract is from the Lancaster Journal of Friday last.—The editor of that paper is *altogether* mistaken as to our wishes or advice, in relation to the election of a Senator.—We never were the advocate of Mr. M'Kean; nor did we, under any circumstances, advise his election; but have frequently expressed our disgust at the base treachery of those friends of his, who are now abandoning him.

MARRIED,

On Friday last, by the Rev. Mr. Carr, Mr. JOHN S. M'KELVY, of Pittsburgh, to Miss JANE RAY, of Braddock's Field.

DIED,

On Thursday, the 13th inst. of a lingering disease, CRAIG RITCHIE, Esq. of Canonsburgh.—*Wash. (Pa.) Examiner.*

The London and Birmingham Railway was, last month, about to be commenced. The London newspapers congratulate the country upon the commencement of a national undertaking, which, they say, "will give a stimulus to British industry, as incalculable as that which it has received from the application of machinery to the cotton manufactures."—*Nat. Gaz., June* 20.

The London Morning Chronicle says—"It would appear from the speeches of Lord Aberdeen and Earl Grey that the French government had positively pledged itself not to retain Algiers, and that the government of France and Great Britain are at issue on the subject.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Cincinnati Republican.

Wabash and Erie Canal.—This splendid undertaking is but just commenced. Twenty miles of the canal are now under contract, and in a short time there will be 16 more. The whole distance of the Wabash and Erie canal will be about 200 miles, and runs through a section of country amongst the most fertile on the American continent. Its two extremes are the mouth of the Tippecanoe, in Indiana, and the Maumee bay, in the State of Ohio. A great many laborers are now needed upon the work, there not being more than 200 employed at present. Wages, about this time, rate at about $15 per month. Land, of the first quality, may be obtained, adjoining the located rout of the canal, at $1 25 cents per acre, so that an able bodied laborer, in a very few months, may be enabled to purchase a farm that will make him independent for life.

Steam Ship Royal William.—This large vessel arrived at this port from Quebec, via Pictou and Halifax. On passing the Fort she fired a salute, and gave another on Passing Long wharf. The novelty of an English Steamer attracted large numbers of persons on the wharves, to witness her arrival; and she came up in a very good style, in about three quarters of an hour from the lower light, to her anchorage in the stream off Hancock's wharf. This enormous vessel, we are informed, is 1,500 tons measurement, has two engines, and now draws 14 feet water. She has a large dining room on the upper deck, and the sleeping cabins are below. There are accommodations apparently for 50 or 60 cabin passengers, but her exterior is not so prepossessing as some of our own vessels, being painted dismal black throughout. We understand it is contemplated to remain in this port till Sunday next, when she will return to Quebec, stopping at Halifax on her way.—*Bost. Palladium.*

The Press Power.—There is something remarkable in the manner in which the power of the press—the Fourth Estate—has been recognized by the two rival despots of the East. Both the Grand Seignior and the Pacha of Egypt, in different ways have recognized the legitimacy of the periodical press. In a speech from the throne, the Sultan acknowledged the services of the editor of the Smyrna newspaper, and permitted that functionary to address him *viva voce*, after the manner of a royal representative, in a set speech. The Pacha of Egypt has sent over to Europe for the editor of a newspaper, as he used to do for steam engines and spinning jennies, and has assigned him a salary equal probably to that of one of his best generals.

Wool.—England and Wales feed 36,000,000 of sheep, each of which yields a fleece of 4 pounds weight, or 144,000,000 pounds, which, at one shilling per pound, is worth 7,400,000*l.* These, manufactured, produce 20,000,000*l.*, leaving a profit of 12,000,000*l.* per annum to the various manufacturers.

Mr. Brunel's mode of Building Bridges.—The advantages of the proposed plan are, to enable the engineer to dispense with the customary centering to the arch, to use brick instead of stone, and leave the water way without obstruction. Mr. Brunel builds his arch out from the abutment, and makes the work, even while in progress, support its own weight—the masonry is linked together by pieces of iron or wood, and Parker's cement, which sets in a few hours, is used as mortar; indeed, on this quality of the cement depends the whole success of the work. An experimental structure has been erected near the Tunnel at Rotherhithe.

NEW YORK, June 18.

At a meeting held last evening by the friends of the plan for colonizing Africa with people of African descent from the United States, eleven hundred and twenty eight dollars were collected for the benefit of the Colonization Society. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Gurley, the Secretary, and Mr. Finley, its Agent, and several gentlemen of this city. A colored man attempted to speak in opposition to the meeting, but was prevented by the Chairman, on the ground that the meeting was called by the friends of the Society, and that its adversaries had no right to be heard. It appeared from Mr. Gurley's statement that the Society had sent out 600 emigrants to Liberia, and had engaged, as usual, to provide for their support during the first six months of their residence in that country. The means of the institution were thus exhausted, and he had been directed to visit this and other cities of the Union with the view of obtaining an increase of funds.

The New Orleans Bulletin says, that the South and South western sections of the United States is capable of furnishing 600,000 hogsheads of sugar annually.—*Poulson.*

Pegs and Pine Apples.—Schooner Nile has arrived at Boston, from Hallowell, with 100 bushels of *shoe pegs!* The Mercury has arrived from Eleuthera with a cargo consisting of 31,584 *pine apples.*—*Poulson.*

We are informed, says the Centinel, that the Methodist Conference have ordered Mr. Avery to resume his station at Bristol, as a minister of the Gospel, and that he left this city Saturday morning for that purpose.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

COTTON.

The import of cotton into this place, since the first of October last, is very large, as will appear from the following statement.

	Bales.
Imported from Oct. 1, to Jan. 1, 1832,	3,598
Jan. 1, to April 1,	16,347
April 1, to June 10,	10,670
	30,515
	Bales.
Imported from Oct. 1, to Jan. 1, 1833,	9,953
Jan 1, to April 1,	14,299
April 1, to June 10,	18,609
	42,861
	30,515
Over importation of same period last year,	12,346

The cotton imported from Oct. 1832, to the present time will average at least ten pounds each bale more than the bales imported last year. Most of the cotton imported in 1833 has been received from Mobile and New Orleans. The purchases made for this market, if not direct from those places, is of that description of cotton; and as the bales from those places are heavier than those from the Atlantic States, it will add very much to the number of pounds imported.

Sugar in Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald states that a planter in Florida, last season, manufactured from one acre of cane, four hogsheads of Sugar, averaging more than 1000 lbs. to the hogshead, worth 9½ cents. This is an extraordinary product, and may stagger those who are unacquainted with the superior capacities of the Florida soil. The prospects of Florida are brightening, and many capitalists are looking out for settlements. Colonel Dummett's crop of sugar will be near 100 hogsheads, and bears a much better price in the market than the Louisiana sugar.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.

The ship Salem, Capt. Destebecho, arrived at this port, yesterday, with 171 steerage passengers, (Germans.) These emigrants are, generally speaking, hardy, industrious, and are said to be on their way to St. Louis, or its vicinity, there to establish themselves, and will be, most assuredly, to that part of our country, a most valuable acquisition; but many, *very many*, no doubt will remain in this city.

Description of a delinquent subscriber—by an Agent.—He was once a trader, drank RUM, and is now a town pauper.

SALEM, (MASS.,) June 15.

The distress to which this town was reduced by the long embargo, may be inferred from the fact, that in *one day*, (Jan. 28, 1809, not less than *seven hundred* persons applied for the benefit of the soup establishment. A number of gentlemen associated together for the relief of their suffering townsmen, and daily distributed food to needy applicants—on Mondays and Tuesdays, soup; on Wednesdays, peas; on Thursdays and Fridays, soup; on Saturdays, beans and bread. The committee on applications, were William Orne, E. Hersey Derby, John Osgood, Dudley L. Pickman, John Jenks, Abel Lawrence, and Samuel G. Derby.

The preceding facts were gathered from an accidental glance into an old file of the Salem Gazette. On turning to the next number of the paper, we find it stated that "the daily applications for relief at the soup institutions amount to more than 1000, notwithstanding another public establishment of bread is in operation, notwithstanding the town appropriations for the relief of the poor exceed those of all former years."

At that period the whole number of families in Salem did not probably exceed two thousand, and here we find one half of them dependent upon the charity of *one* establishment for relief from absolute starvation.

The town has never entirely recovered from the disastrous effects of that measure, which was aimed by the southern politicians against the prosperity of New England. How infinitely greater were the real sufferings of these States, at that time, than the most exaggerated representations of the effects of the "accursed tariff," in South Carolina. Yet there was no nullification—no resistance to the embargo laws, except before an impartial jury, although it was well known that the *design* of that Law was to cripple New England. On the contrary, the very paper from which we have gathered the foregoing facts, contains the speech of the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts at the opening of the Legislature, abounding with sentiments like those contained in the two sentences we here extract.

"Frown indignantly," says he, quoting from Washington's Farewell Address,—"upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts. Frown upon every suggestion of the non execution of the law, resistance, or abandonment of the Union."

Podophyllum Peltatum (May Apple.)

Polyandria Monogynia, of Linnæus.

Ranunculaceæ, of Jussieu.

Calyx, three leaved; corolla, about nine petalled; stigma large, crenate, sessile; berry, one celled, crowned with the stigma, large, many seeded; columella, one sided.—*Eaton.*

Stem, one flowered; leaves, peltate, palmate, lobate; lobes, cuneate, incised.—*Barton's Com. Flo. Phil.*

Podophyllum is derived from two Greek words meaning a foot, and a leaf, in allusion to the resemblance of the leaf to the web foot of aquatic birds. This species, the May apple, is a common plant in many sections of our country, from the Canadas to Florida. It is found on the borders of rich shady woods, and by the sides of rivulets of water. The root is creeping, and grows from three to six feet in length. The whole plant is about a foot high. It consists of two leaves on a single stem, which, in the junction formed by the footstalks of the leaves, supports a flower, and afterwards a fruit. The flower is white, the stamens yellow, from thirteen to twenty in number. The fruit is lemon colored, is about the size of a common garden plum, possessing when ripe an acidity and flavor by most persons highly esteemed. It is "exclusively a native of North America" blooming in the Middle States in May, and ripening its fruit in September.

Medicinal Properties.—The root of this plant is highly valued for its medicinal properties. "There is no indigenous plant whose virtues are better ascertained at present. Its proper place in the materia medica is among *cathartics*, and it may be ranked among the most safe and active of this class of medicines;"* the dose is a tea spoonful of the pulverized root, taken in sugar water or any other convenient form.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

*Barton's Medical Botany, vol. 2, p. 14.

Cork, Mattress.—A mattress, constructed of cork, was exhibited last week at the City Hall, Boston, made, by Mr. Henry Knapp of that city, which, so far as we are able to judge, is an improvement on those generally in use. It is supposed to be superior to mattresses of hair or feathers for several seasons. Cork, in the first place, is a nonconductor of heat, and probably of all kinds of contagion.—Secondly, a mattress of cork may be the means of saving life in cases of shipwreck, as a mattress of common size has been found, by actual experiment, to retain the weight of three full grown persons from sinking. Thirdly, its elasticity and pliability are sufficient to secure it from becoming matted and preserve it from decay. A mattress of this description, we apprehend, would be desirable for use in warm climates, and cushions for chairs, sofas, &c. preferable to those of almost any other material.—*Boston Courier.*

The Belfast Whig, of the 9th ult., says—"Lord Grenville, now very old, is seriously indisposed.—On his death, the secret respecting the author of 'Junius' Letters,' will be disclosed, his Lordship having long been in possession of it. The documents are at Stow, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, who is also ill."

The life of Lord Foley, recently deceased, was insured for £200,000 sterling. It is said that this is the severest blow which the London Life Insurance Companies have experienced since the death of the elder members of the present Royal family. The affairs of Lord Foley being greatly embarrassed, it is probable this insurance was effected for account of his creditors.

Extracts from the Review of the Philadelphia Market, ending Saturday evening, June 15, 1833. *Collected for the United States Gazette, from Actual Sales.*

Flour and Meal.—We note a further decline in superfine Flour of 1-8 of a dollar per bbl. The business of the week, as far as reported, amount to upwards of 7000 bbls. Up to Wednesday about 3000 bbls. were taken at $5 1-4, the market having closed on Saturday with the sale of 1000 bbls. at that price. The transactions on the Schuylkill side, up to Friday evening, amount to 1200 bbls.; 700 of which were sold early in the week at 5 1-4, the balance at $5 18 3-4. Rye Flour has been in moderate request; sales were made early in the week of 500 bbls. at $3 87 1-2 a $3 94. A reduction, however, has taken place, and the last sale was on Friday of a parcel of 300 bbls. at $3 75.—Corn Meal has also declined; last sale was a lot of 100 bbls. at $3 25. Corn Meal in hhds. is dull, at $16, and no sales making; $15 50 was offered and refused for a parcel.

Wool.—The receipts are more plentiful, and exceed the sales; all descriptions of country are coming in freely, and one sale of importance has been made, which was not fully reported, otherwise the demand is but limited.

From the United States Gazette.

Extracts from the Prices Current of the Philadelphia Market, June 17, 1833.

FLOUR AND MEAL—	
Superfine, brl.	5 25 a — —
Fine,	5 — a — —
Rye Flour,	3 75 a — —
Middling,	3 — a 3 50
Corn Meal,	3 37½ a — —
hhd.	15 50 a 16 —
WOOL.	
Prime of Saxony,—	
Fleeces, lb.,	— 60 a — 65
American, Washed,—	
Full Blood,	— 48 a — 53
3-4 Blood,	— 40 a — 45
1-2 Blood,	— 35 a — 38
1-4 and common,	— 30 a — 35
American, Unwashed,—	
Full Blood,	— 20 a — 23
3-4 Blood,	— 20 a — 22
1-2 Blood,	— 20 a — 22
1-4 and common,	— 18 a — 20
Superfine pulled Lambs,	— 45 a — 50
No. 1, do. do.,	— 40 a — 45
No. 2, do. do.,	— 35 a — 38
No, 3, do. do.,	— 25 a — 30

NEW YORK MARKET, June 15.

Western Flour has improved a little: sales have been made at 5 63 a 5 3-4. Southern, no change. Grain—Rye 75c; Corn 72c. sales. Wheat—None coming in, good western would readily command 120c; northern 115c; southern, none in market.

Extracts from the Baltimore Prices Current, Wednesday, June 18, 1 *o'clock, P. M.*

FLOUR.

Sales of *Howard Street Flour* from stores, continue to be made at $5 62 1-2 for fresh ground. 200 *bbls* of very superior brand, have been taken at 5 75 per bbl. Considerable sales of *Susquehanna* have been made at $5 12 1-2 to $5 50, according to condition, and we quote the same price to day. The wagon price of *Howard Street* continues at $5 37 1-2 a 5 50.—*Balt. Pat.*

Western University.

AN examination of the Students, in the University, will take place on

THE WESTERN FEMALE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey*, and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK.
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
May 24, 1833.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, with a Garden, and a number of Fruit Trees, in Front street, between Wood and Smithfield streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JAMES THOMPSON.
June 11, 1833—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th of June, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	7,000	7,000
2	1,600	3,200
2	1,500	3,000
2	1,270	2,540
2	1,250	2,500
20	1,000	20,000
20	500	2,000
70	100	7,000
56	50	2,800
112	30	3,360
112	20	2,250
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

June 18, 1833.

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.

June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Saudusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS. best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.
May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831.

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 Acres of Land,

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,
President of the present Town Council.
Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Mignonnette, Bank of the Ohio, May 21.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics,* &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET.

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22.—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east,